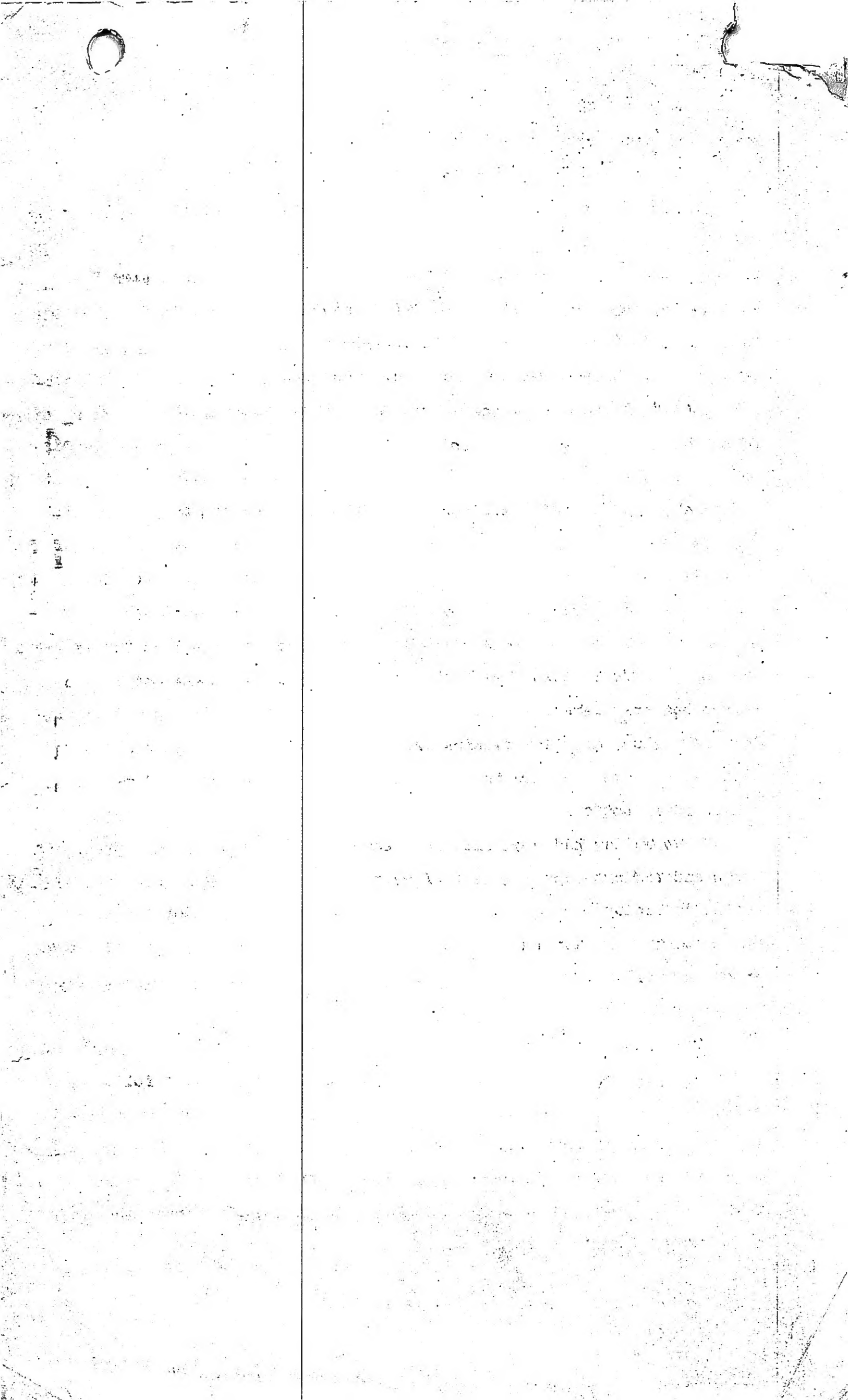


A BRIEF HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY
AND ESPECIALLY OF HENRI CITY FROM ITS SETTLEMENT.

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A Brief History of Wasatch County and Especially Of Heber City

From its Settlement.

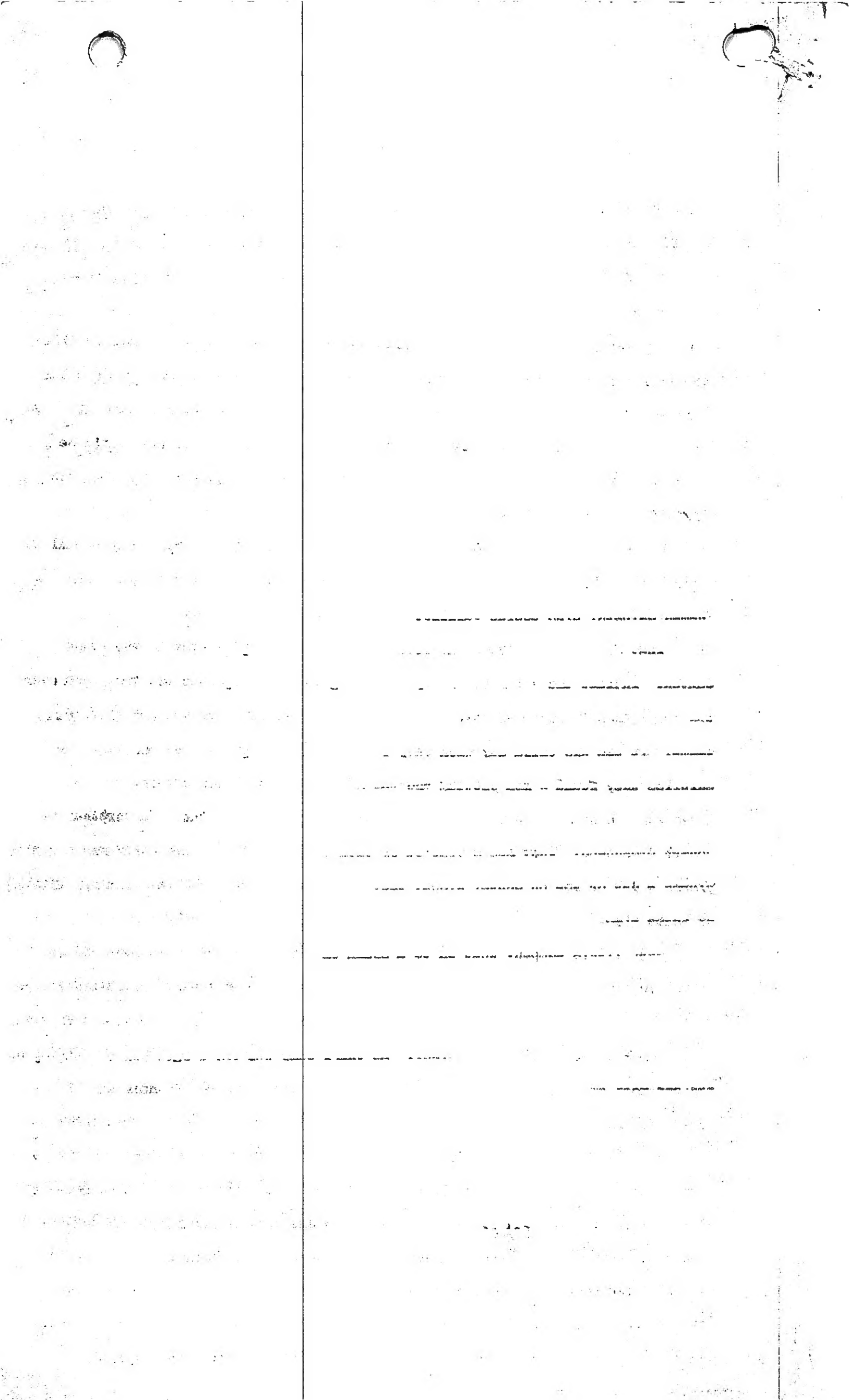
by Wm. Lindsay

Much of the early history is taken from the journal of John Crook who was one of the original band of Pioneer settlers and was one of the 19 men who with their families wintered here in 1859 called at that time Provo River Valley. He says in the winter of 1857 a meeting was held in Provo by men who had no land and who desired to venture making new homes in that high cold climate where it was claimed there was frost every month of the year.

President Young's advice was to settle wherever possible to raise crops of grain, hay and vegetables to sustain life. But to be sure to ^{or} organize and go in parties sufficiently numerous to defend themselves from the attack of Indians. It was known that the land here was good and water plentiful. But they had no ^{or} proof that wheat could be matured. But these men had faith to believe that with the blessings of the Lord they would succeed and they were ready and willing to make the attempt as early as possible in the spring of 1859. There were a few men who had wintered stock in the valley a year or so before this. Wm. Wall, Wm. Meeks, Wm. Cummings and Joseph Parker but they were all very doubtful about raising wheat in the climate. Charles Shelton and Alex Wilkins are also said to have a ranch house all these were in what is now the Charleston Ward where they could get grass on the river bottoms.

Provo Valley had been used as a summer herd ground for the people of Provo and vicinity for a number of years. The land in what was later called the North Fields had been surveyed by local men late in 1858 and early in 1859 into ten, twenty and forty acre plots so that the land claims could be established. And the cost of the surveying was the only expense for the land at that time.

The men who attended the meeting in Provo in 1858 pointed Wm. Meeks to be their leader when they could come up to the valley in the following spring and that all would make preparations for making a start as early as possible bringing their wives and children, cows, pigs, chickens as well as plows, harrows and furniture with the avowed intention of making their future homes here if the Lord would bless them in their labors and temper the elements for their ^{sakes} and



make it possible for them to mature crops to sustain themselves and their families.

The spring of ¹⁸⁵⁹1859 however was late so it was the last day of April when a small company of eleven men with 3 wagons and oxen for teams left Provo to come up Provo Canyon into this valley to make a start and prove whether or not they would be successful in raising those things needful to support life and make comfortable homes for their families.

These men were Thomas Hasband, John Crook, Charles N. Carroll, John Carlile, John Jordan, Henry Chatwin, Jesse Bond, James Carlile, Wm. Giles Jr. and a man named Carpenter also George Carlile.

They had a very bad road and several snowslides to pass over in the Provo Canyon. In fact they had to uncouple the wagons in some places and take them over the snowslides in separate parts which made very hard work ^{for} the men and their ox teams. It was the third day when they reached the open valley and to their surprise they found 2 men plowing and who had been plowing for 2 days. Their names were James Davis and Robert Broadhead (Orval Swets Mother's Father, that is Robert Broadhead). They had 2 yoke ~~of~~ of oxen for their team. Two other men had also plowed a day or two on Center Creek, they were Joseph Parker and Wm. Cummings with ox teams also.

^{is} That little company went on to a spring one mile north of where the city of Heber now stands and made their camp as this was near to what they considered the best land in the valley. This land was covered with sage brush in some places very thick ~~and half~~ and hard to clear. As their camp was the largest in the valley ~~and~~ and most of them were ~~from~~ from London England they called it London and the spring still retains that name. They each made their claims to 20 and 40 acres of the land and went to work in earnest. Plowing and sowing with hope and faith that they would reap a harvest in the fall. While getting their crops planted they camped near the spring in their tents and wagons. A town site had also been surveyed as soon as possible, they began to build log cabins and prepare for winter. They decided to build close together in a ⁺fort shape as to be able to protect themselves from the Indians if need be, The north west corner of the townsite was selected as the place to build the fort which at first was 2 blocks long and 2 blocks wide.

The houses were close together with openings to let in their stock in and out and it could be ~~closed~~^{cut} when ^{necessary}. The houses were nearly all built with green cottonwood logs cut on the river bottoms. They were all ^{kept} very busy raising their crops and building homes where they could be fairly comfortable in the cold winter months that they knew was sure to come. When they would be shut out from the rest of the world for months. When they got their log huts prepared they brought their wives and children to their new homes to share in their troubles and trials.

Their first wheat crop was injured some ^{by} the frosts but still could be made into flour and they were not discouraged. However they had to go to Provo to a grist mill and with ox teams and bad roads that took 4 days. So much of the wheat had to be ground in coffee mills or boiled and eaten whole with milk. Most of the families had one or more cows. One of the ^{hardest} jobs these men had to do was to provide hay for their ^{oxen} and cows during the winter months. The only grass they could get grew in wet swampy places and all had to cut by hand with a scythe which was the very hardest kind of work.

There was quite a number of men who came and raised crops and built houses that summer but went back to Provo for the winter rather than provide hay for their cattle during the long winter and to be shut out from the rest of the world for months. The names of those who with their families staid in the valley in the winter of 1859 are: Thomas Hubbard, John Crook, C. H. Carrel, Elizabeth Carlile, John Jordan, Alex Sessions, Bradford Sessions, Hyrum Oakes, John Lee, Richard Jones James Davis, Wm. Davidson, James Laird, Eliza Thomas, James Carlile, and Jane Oletwenty a widow, Charles, C. Thomas then single lived with his brother Eliza and George Carlile: Elias Cox.

Jeane Bond and Robert Broadhead then single went to Provo as did quite a number of others, John Carlile ^{June 1859} got seriously hurt while crossing the Provo River in June 1859 and he died in the valley. A child of Sarah Cook's had died in the 1859 being the first death among the settlers ^{here}. Davis Wood was the first man to plow on the West side of the Provo river in this valley. Others besides him raised small crops but all went back to the lower valleys for the winter.

Those who lived in the fort in the northwest corner ^{of} what we now call Heber were the only ^{ones} who wintered here in 1859. ⁵⁹⁻¹⁸⁶⁰ According to John Creek notes and as far as known he was the 1-st only man in the valley at that time who took note of the weather and other conditions in those early days.

Quite a number of men who came into the valley in 1859 and secured land and some who even built log cabins never came back having become discouraged for some cause. Elias Cox and John Hamilton are given credit for building the first houses in the fort. The first white child born in the valley was ^{Mary} Timpanogos Davidson daughter of Wm. and ^{(2) Ellen Nish} Ellen Davidson, and the first child born in the fort was Sarah Crook daughter, of John and Mary Giles Crook. The first winter in the valley was a long and dreary one for those who remained. The snow fell nearly and deep and for 3 or 4 months they were entirely without communication with the rest of the world. However they had their little meetings on the Sabbath day and at other times in their simple sincere way tried to cheer and encourage each other as best they could. It is related that near the end of March 1860 the snow was still deep and no signs of spring and some were getting discouraged they held a meeting in Thomas Rasband's house and during the meeting they prayed sincerely and earnestly that the Lord would hear their prayers and cause the snow to pass away very soon the spring time come that their famished oxen and cows might get grass to eat and that they themselves could again get in touch with their friends in the lower valleys. And before the meeting was dismissed water was dripping from the eaves of the house and they all felt sure their prayers had been heard and answered.

In the spring 1860 quite a large number of new people came to make their homes in the new valley. They had heard that grain crops had been raised here the year before and that good land and water to irrigate it was plentiful and cheap, and they were anxious to secure land and make themselves homes while there was such a good chance to do this. Wm Meeks who had been chosen as their leader before they left Provo never made a real home in the valley. So early in 1860 Wm M. Hall was appointed presiding Elder and he chose John M. Murdock and James Laird as counsellors at that time there were some 800 hundred people here making homes and putting in crops. Early in July they began to talk about celebrating the 24th and some suggested building a bowery for that purpose but John M. Murdock said he would suggest that they build a meeting house that would answer that

purpose and also as a school house and dance hall also for theaters and all kinds of gatherings. This suggestion was heartily approved and all ^{hands} went to work with a will and had it ready for their 24th celebration and answered all purposes for some years. It was 20 by 40 feet with a large open fire place and chimney in each end big enough to take in wood 3 to 4 feet long. About this time they decided to call their little town Heber in honor of Heber C. Kimball who at that time was first counselor to president Brigham Young.

In 1860 the greater part of the north field was put into cultivation and fairly good crops raised the wheat however was somewhat shrunken by the early frosts but still could be used to make flour. The first Threshing machine was brought ^{here} by Smith and Bullock it was small and Threshed ^{had} very slowly using horses for power. The grain afterwards had to be run through a fanning mill to separate the wheat from the chaff and that was turned by hand which made threshing a very slow process. Some of the ^{grain} did not get threshed before winter set in. By this time most of the land in the north field being claimed it was necessary to fence it into protect their crops as oxen and cows had to find their feed on the range during the summer. An estimate was made and it was found that a rod of fence for each acre of land was required to enclose the field and each person was required to build fence accordingly. In this way the ~~fences~~ fields were enclosed. Fence viewers were voted in as officers under the law to compel people if need be to make and keep in repair these fences. People who could not take their wheat to Provo gristmill were still grinding wheat in coffee mills or boiling it and eating it whole with milk. These were busy days for everybody making roads into the canyons, to get ^{poles} people to make fences, to get logs to build houses, stables, and barns to shelter their stock through the cold winter months and provide hay for the oxen and cows which were necessary to help make their living.

The first marriage in the valley occurred on Christmas day 1860 when Charles C. Thomas and Amelina Sessions married. They were married by Thomas Rasband. Another couple were married in the evening of that day at Center Creek, by Silas Smith they were Harvey Meeks and a Miss Doudal. The following winter was not so so lonely and dreary as had been the previous one. Now they numbered some 200 ^{Souls} could and had their regular meetings, schools, dances and theatres to instruct and

people and had their regular meetings schools, dances, and theatres to instruct and ^{amuse} amuse themselves, through the long ~~win~~ winter months. A man named John M. Young was the first school teacher and of course the meeting house was the school room and the seats were very rough benches or stools and desks fastened to the wall.

In 1861 Joseph S. Mardock was ordained a Bishop by Brigham Young and sent here to organize a ward and take charge of it he came early in the year and chose as his counselors John W. Witt and Thomas Harband and Henry Hamilton as ward clerk.

More new settlers came that spring and people began to build outside the fort so they could have gardens. That year Pharaim Smith and Wm. P. Heynold 1861 erected a chopper run by horse power to chop wheat for those who could not go to Provo to the mill. This was a great help to those who had been grinding their wheat in coffee mills. The first bridge over the Provo river was built in 1861. It was located six miles north of Heber on the road to Salt Lake City. A wagon road was also made through Provo Canyon and toll was charged so much for wagons, cattle, horses or sheep passing over the road.

In 1861 a cooperative sheep herd was organized, John M. Mardock being the chief promoter of the enterprise and he also cared for the sheep during the summer months. In later years he took the sheep far enough south to winter out without being fed hay. This proved a great benefit to the community as most of them kept a few sheep to furnish wool to be spun and woven into cloth called jean. When mixed with cotton yarn for warp in the weaving and this kind of cloth was worn by every body in those days.

There was much labor required in getting this kind of cloth made. Even after the wool was sheared from the sheep it had to be washed and scoured, carded by hand into rocls then spun into yarn before it was sent to the weaver. Practically all this work was done by the women folks and for coloring fag elder, rabbit brush and indigo were used to make variety.

William Aird was the first community weaver but people had to furnish cotton yarn to go with the woolen yarn. Shoes in those days were very hard to get many used moccasins made from buckskin also buckskin breeches. About 1872 a tannery was built, all had log houses with dirt roofs and floors and open fireplace in one end and a chimney. A few plates-a- pots and pans and a bake skillet to bake the bread in. Stools or benches were made by splitting wide sticks and smooting



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them with an axe and boring holes to put the logs. Tables in much the same way. Of course as soon as they could get saved boards the rough things were cast aside.

Up to the years 1861 or 1860 emigrants coming to Utah usually had to furnish their own ox teams and wagon with which to ^{cross} the plains from the Missouri river to Utah. But from that ^{time} till the ~~federal~~ railroad came into Utah men and teams were sent back from Utah each year to bring the immigrants across the plains. As many as 500 five hundred men and teams have been sent in one year nearly all ox teams with four ~~yoke~~ yoke of oxen on each wagon. These teams were made up by practically the whole people. One man furnished an ox or a yoke of oxen until four yoke were got together and some man would furnish the wagon and some man was called to drive the team. It took about 8 months to make the journey there and back. In 1861 three men and teams were sent from ~~Utah~~ , the men were Jesse Bond, Eliana Thomas and George Garlile. These men were ^{called} by the Bishop as a mission.

In 1861 John Young a brother of Pren. Young came to Heber and organized the High Priest quorum with Eliana Averett as president of the quorum. In 1862 ¹⁸⁶² he moved away and John M. Murdock was appointed, he chose as counselors Thomas Todd and John Jordan and William Bird clerk of the quorum.

A few new settlers kept coming and a few became discouraged and moved away on account of the early frost and the population. Of course there were many hardships and trials that had to be endured by those who remained in making new homes in a new valley where the summers were short and the winters long and roads, bridges, fences and ditches all had to be made.

The winter of 1861 and 1862 was an extra long one the snow fell to the depth of nearly 4 feet right in the valley. John Crook in his notes says several men went from here on snow shoes to the April Conference that year and the first plowing done in the valley that year was on the 4th day of May 1862. The Provo river was higher than it has been since and a new road that had been made the year before was mostly washed out by the high water in the river that year.

The bill passed by the Utah ^{territorial} Legislature ^{creating} or organizing Wasatch County in January

1862 so I was informed by the Secretary of State M.H. Welling in September 1869. Our county records state that John W. Witt having been authorized called a special meeting in Heber on February 28, 1862 ¹⁸⁶² and proceeded to

appoint the different officers required in a county organization. As select men Thomas Todd James Duke and John H. Van Wagoner. As assessor and collector John Harvey. As sheriff Snellin M. Johnson as county clerk Charles Shelton, as treasurer John M. Mardock as surveyor John Sessions, as prosecuting Attorney C.M. Carroll and as Superintendent of schools Thomas H. Giles. The Probate Judge who was John W. Witt then divided the county into ² precincts No. one and two. All the county east of the Provo river was designated as precinct No. one and all west of the river as precinct No two. As justice of the peace in precinct No. one Thomas Hasband justice with Zemira Palmer as constable, Norton Jacobs justice in precinct No. Two and Sidney Epperson as constable.

In March 1861 Henry McMullin sen. was appointed road supervisor for Wasatch County and Thomas Todd and John Duke as fence viewers for precinct no. one and Jeremiah Robey and John Fawcett for precinct no. two. The judge's pay at that time was \$3.00 per day and the clerk got \$2.00 and the select men \$1.50.

The spring being so late and the water in the rivers so high made it quiet late when the teams got started back to the Missouri river after emigrants.

Three teams were sent from Haber John G. Turner, Calvin Henry and Jacob were the teamsters. Early in 1862 John H. VanWagoner finished building a grist mill at Snake Creek lower settlement but it had no way of separating the ~~smut~~ ^{flour} from the wheat so the ^{flour} made was very dark but people were glad to get it and while the river was so high that teams could not cross, Henry McMullin built a boat and arranged it so grist could ^{be} sent and brought back in the boat. Men helping on on the other side. He also built the first ¹ saw mill in the valley. William M. Wall and James Adams were the owners. It was in Center Creek Canyon. The spring being late made the harvest late also. But the wheat matured before the frost came. The roads being washed out so badly made it very bad going to Provo with a wagon and team nevertheless a few more people kept coming here to make homes. Several emigrant families came that fall ¹⁸⁶² among which were Uncle Thomas Giles and family. The Lindsay and Montgomery families, Mark Jeffs and his family also. All came to make their homes here.

From the time the meetinghouse was built meetings were held regularly on

Sunday's and were generally well attended. All were members of the Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and had full faith in the gospel and in their leader Brigham Young. So they enjoyed meeting together on Sunday in meetings but also in their dances and theatres. A theatrical company was organized probably in 1860 if local men and women who put on very good plays to amuse the people often especially in the winter season. John Crook, & James Duke, C.N. Carroll and John Callinger were leaders in that line also John Jordan.

John Crook was the first choir leader and he held that position for many years and Thomas H. Giles was the first Superintendent of the Sunday School.

The Deacons in those days chopped the wood and made the fires in the meeting house and that took real hard work in the ~~we-in~~ winter months. The fire place was to keep the house warm during meeting time and also for Sunday School which was then held in the afternoon and the meetings in the forenoon. According to our

1863 County records the assessed valuation of the property in this county for 1863 was \$53, 572.00 fifty three thousand five hundred and seventy two dollars. Which shows that we have made a wonderful increase in that line. Quite a number of our citizens are worth more than that alone and are still striving to get more.

From the county records we learn that in 1863 William M. Wall applied to the Probate court for a grant to use round valley as a g- heard ground for cattle and horses and the the privilege was granted. Just about that time a number of others applied for and were given the privilege fo susing Strawberry and other parts of the county for grazing purposes. At that time Wasatch County extended to the

1863 county ~~for~~ between Colorado and Utah. That year more teams were sent back after emigrants but we are not sure as to who the men were who went back but think that William Cummings and Thomas Calligher and one or two others went that year and as usual the teams were made up by quite a number furnishing part of the teams. People generally were very willing to help by this time most of the people had got floors in their houses and a few began to get shingles on the roofs as soon as possible. AsP

As people were began to ^{feel} more safe from Indian attacks they began to move outside the city limits. A number of families had settled on Center Creek as early as 1860. Also quite a number of Charleston and a few on Daniels Creek. There were also two settlements formed across the Provo river called upper and lower settlements on Snake Creek. But at the time of the Black Hawk war in 1866 they moved together and called the new town Midway.

In 1863 the spring came earlier and crops that year were good and they were mostly harvested in August that year. Nearly a month earlier than the year before, however they still had a hard time to get their grain threshed with the kind of machines they then had. William P. Reynolds had brought another machine but it was no better than the other one. The grain still had to be separated by hand with a faning mill grain often had to stand in the stack all winter as they could not thresh when the deep snow came.

The Johnston army that came to Utah and made their camp at Fairfield in Utah County up to 1861 when the civil war broke out they were disbanded and most of them hurried back to the state to take part in the war. Most of their wagons were left in Utah and sold very cheap and many of the people here were supplied with these government wagons they were heavy and strong and all right for any work with ox teams. Some of the old soldiers on their way to the states with teams came to Provo Canyon and passed through Heber and while in Heber they buried the body of a woman who was killed by the soldiers while they remained in the territory. Of course in other ways the people of Utah were benefitted in a temporal sense.

The year 1864 was an average one for crops of all kinds. The Indians although visiting quite often in the summers, were peaceable and friendly. Of course some stock on the hills went missing at times and people had good reason to believe the Indians took them. The men called to go back after theigrants that year as far as we can learn were George T. Oiles, Isaac Baum, John Muir, and Oscar Hood. A few more settlers kept coming each year so we kept gaining somewhat in population as the years went by. About this time horses and mules began to be used as teams although very few of the horses weighed more than a thousand pounds.

Very little coal had been used here up to this time as wood was plentiful since it had hard wood like oak, maple and mahogany and it was 35 miles to Coalville where coal could be got. About this time also quite a number of people sent back east for cooking stoves by men who went back on purpose to bring freight of all kinds for themselves and others. They got tired of the bake skillet and fireplace. Jesse Bond, Thomas Nicol and James Shanks were men who went back after horse freight. It was several years however after this before either horse team or cooking stoves came into general use here. A wagon with a spring seat in it was quite a novelty and up to that time light spring wagons and carriages were seldom seen in this section of the country. There were probably a few of these in or near Salt Lake City.

1863-4 The first stone house was built in Heber in 1863 or 1864, It was built by John Hamilton, John W. Witt built one soon after and it is still standing. In 1864 work was begun on 2 stone school houses called the upper and lower school house.

1865 The upper stood where the first ward meeting now stands, It was finished in 1865 and was used for years as a meetinghouse as well as a school house. The lower schoolhouse was built south of J. Witts and school was kept in it for many years also finally it was taken down. To make a little money or store pay, people about this time began to haul tan bark, fire wood stone flags and other things to Salt Lake City but it took four days with ox teams to make the round trip.

John Crook and William Forman owned the Lake Creek quarry and furnished dimension stones of all kinds to Salt Lake City for many years before cement came to Utah.

In 1865 President Brigham and party visited Heber for the second time. He had visited here in 1863 and he always had timely counsel to impart to the people. When people learned of President Young's coming everyone turned out a day or two before to fix up the bridges and throw all the stones out of the roadway and whitewash their log cabins. His visits was the cause for much work being done on the roads. Of course at that time every man between the ages of 18 and 50 were required by law to pay poll tax of two days work on the roads each

year but roads were still bad.

1865 In the spring of 1865 Charles Shelton was called on a mission to Canada. He is said to be the first missionary from this county. That year also Moses Cluff built a carding machine, building near the gate that opened into the big field. The machine proved a wonderful help to the people who had been carding the wool into rolls by hand for so many years, which was a very slow and tedious process.

Quite a number of new settlers had made homes in Round Valley and they named it Wallburg after William M. Wall. Quite a number also had settled down at the Charleston after Charles Shelton who is said to have built the first house there.

1865 Men and teams were sent back after immigrants but we do not know their names. Much work was done on the Grove Canyon and other canyon roads and also the road toward Salt Lake City. There has been a question as to who represented this county first in the Utah Legislature and a letter of inquiry was sent to the Secretary of the State of Utah some 3 or 4 weeks ago and no answer has been received. John Crook claims to know that Joseph S. Mumlock was the first. Others claim to know that William M. Wall was our first representative. Up to this time and on to 1870 there was no regular government mail route to this county. Mail however was brought probably twice a week in the summer time from William M. Kimball's ranch to Heber. Isaac O. Wall carried it on horse back. No mail at all in the winter.

It was in the fall of 1865 that the Black Hawk war started in Sanpete County. It has been said that a drunken man pulled an Indian off his horse and that it was the cause of the Indians going on the warpath. This Indian was of son of Attopah a chief who had just died and it made the Indians mad and was made a pretext for starting a war in which 70 white people were killed. A chief named Black Hawk was their leader in the war however in the spring of 1866 a larger number of teams and men were sent after emigrants that year. Robert Duke, Joseph Coulton, Orson Rickan f. A. Fraughton, Ross Loren, George M. Giles and Martin Oaks went that year, we believe the Indians started in

the spring to make raids in Sanpete and Sevier Counties and killed several men. The settlers in turn organized in companies and got lower and killed some Indians and then the war was on in earnest. The territorial Militia were called out to go to Sanpete and Sevier to help the people to defend themselves and their stock and if possible stop the war. Knowing that this valley was near the Indian Reservation and that the Indians would be sure to make a raid on our stock Colonel Robert T. Burton and David J. Ross were sent here to organize May, 26 1866 and enroll all the available men in this valley into companies with all the officers necessary to put them in a shape to protect themselves and their animals. After Colonel Burton had appointed all the necessary officers and given them their authority to act he called the men together in a hollow square and said now you are organized on a war footing do your best to defend yourselves and your stock. Burton was sent here by Daniel H. Wells who was at the head of the Territorial Militia an appeal had been made to the United States Army to quell this uprising by General Wells but he was told the Territorial Militia would have to defend the people. John W. Witt was appointed Major of the Militia in the county and Charles Wilcken Adjutant. Wm. M. Wall Captain of Cavalry Company a Major of Infantry, John Hamilton and John Crook adjutant. ~~Thomas Todd, -Gallagher Captain and Wm. P. Reynolds -~~ Captain of Company B. Infantry. The silver grey company with John Gallagher Captain and Wm. P. Reynolds adjutant. The Midway cavalry company with Sidney Epperson Captain and the Infantry company with Ira Jacob as Captain. The Center and Wallburg people were ordered to move to Heber and the Charleston people to move to Midway and new location of the 2 Snake Creek settlements. This was kept up for 2 years and until the war was over, on the 27th of May 1866 a company of 24 men under Captain Wm. M. Wall with 3 wagons loaded with supplies started for the Reservation. They also took about a hundred head of beef cattle as a present from President Young to be given to the Indians

as a peace offering if they would take them and stop the war, But if not to give them the cattle anyway and tell

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then the Ughmans wanted peace and did not want to kill any of the Indians but be good friends. Perhaps a few extracts from a speech delivered by Joseph McDonald who was one of the men who went at a reunion of the Indian war Veterans held the Turners Hall in 1908, this will explain the situation at that time. He said he was one of the men who went with Captain Wall to deliver those cattle to the Indians and they arrived at the Agency Block Houses on the west fork of the Duchesne river all right and found 2 or 3 overmont men there but very few Indians mostly squaws. Black Hawk and his warriors were farther south. An Indian runner was sent to tell him that Captain Wall and his men had brought a herd of cattle as a present from Pres. Young with his best wishes and that he hoped the Indians would accept them and make peace and all be good friends again. Chief Tabby who had always been friendly and peaceable had been persuaded by the other Indians that they had been greatly wronged and he told Captain Wall when he came in to the Agency that he was mad and that he thought it would be good for blood to run and that it was going to run when his Indians came in and he warned them to prepare for trouble. Brother McDonald said when Captain Wall told them what Tabby had said they went to work to prepare to defend themselves as quickly as possible and that it was wonderful what a few men could do to protect their lives in a very short time. A well was dug close by so they could get water and with a large auger they bored port holes in one side of the Block house so they could shoot through them if need be to defend themselves. Then they built a strong corral around the cattle close by so that the Indians could not take them by force. This condition lasted some 3 days. They learned too that the Indians had taken all their squaws and papooses back in the hills out of the way. Then one morning we saw the Indians moving in among the cedars and finally they came to a stand still. Chief tabby then sent an Indian to tell us he was coming quickly with ten or twelve Indians

We told him to tell Tabby we were ready and if they came to fight we would shoot them. There were 275 Indians close by and they circled around the Agents cabin a few feet away. Tabby got off his horse and went into that cabin. While he was in there an Indian shouted and all the Indians ran into the cedars again. Captain Wall then said I'll go to the other cabin and talk to Tabby and don't any of you go out while I am gone and don't let any Indians in here. He talked for 3 hours with Tabby and agreed to meet him again next morning to decide whether it was to be peace or war. Next morning Tabby brought some Indians with him and Captain Wall talked with them nearly all day. Finally Tabby said he would make peace if we would kill a man in Sanpete named Sloan. Wall of course would not agree to this and after some more talk he agreed to take the cattle and make peace as far as he was concerned. That evening it was my turn to stand guard and the Indians began to shout and yell as they stood around their camp fire and all seemed to be very much excited. I reported to Captain Wall that they surely intended to kill us. When Tabby heard this he went to their campfire and said what's the matter with you Indians you know I have made peace with the Mormons; stop your shouting. Tabby told us in getting home to keep tight in the wagon road and go as quickly as possible as he was afraid his Indians might shoot us as he could hardly restrain them right there. When we got home we learned that the people had become alarmed on account of our long absence. A company had been formed and were ready to start out to find us as agreed on before we left Heber if we did not return in a reasonable time we had been gone 12 days. But men at that time risked their own lives but all proved brave and true.

Colonel Head, Indian Agent went out with us and he rather encouraged the Indians in not taking the cattle as a present from Brigham Young and even tried to buy the cattle for the government and let him give them to the Indians but Captain Wall said not sir you can't buy them they are Mormon cattle and if they eat them they will eat Mormon Beef.

Another thing that caused anxiety in the minds of the people in Heber while these men were gone is this. On their way out they had

stopped to eat in Strawberry Valley and had tied their horses with the saddles on them to trees and their guns tied to the saddles. One horse tried to roll over and the gun on its saddle was discharged and the bullet killed one horse and wounded another in the shoulder so it could not be used. So it was turned loose and in a day or two came to Heber in that condition. Not knowing how it happened some thought we had surely been attacked by the Indians and may be all killed as the horse came home alone and it was known to be John Acamb's horse that was known by nearly every body. The names of these men deserve to be remembered they are Wm. M. Wall, Joseph McDonalds, George Carlile, Wm. B. Sassalons, Hiram Cakes, Joseph McCarroll, George Bonner, Dymphna Marlock, Wm. Rorman, Stanley Davis, Stephen Taylor, Patsick Carroll, Alma Huntington, Wm. Giles Jr., Ephraim Van Wagoner, Eawin Brunson, Jed Robey, Eake Bates, Emmanuel Richman, James Carlile, John Acamb's and Stephen Moore. As teamsters D.A. Norris, Willard Carroll and Isaac C. Wall Indian Agent Head, also went and came back with them. Chief Tabby probably did what he could to restrain the Indians but the young Indian warriors all preferred to follow Black Hawk and they kept on stealing and killing for two years.

Another expedition was sent out with supplies for the Indians in July 1866. They delivered flour, bacon, sugar and other things. Saw very few Indians and had no trouble. They were gone eight days. John Hamilton was in charge. It was while this company was gone that Thomas Handley's oxen and a cow were taken out of his corral in Heber by Indians. These Indians had come over the ridge from the Reservation the day before and our Scouts had seen their horse tracks and came to Heber and so reported even before the Indians had really stolen the cattle and men were under orders to go out in parties of four men and to start so they could get into the hills before day light and if possible capture the Indians. Knowing their purpose was to steal and perhaps kill somebody. While our men were preparing that evening the Indians came right into Heber and drove off ^{cow} ~~Handley~~ oxen and a ~~cow~~. The men went out as ordered on horseback and one

of the parties struck the trail of the Indians driving the callt. Andrew Ross, Joseph Parker, Isaac Cummings, and Sidney Carter were the men that followed their trail right over the ridge and away down on the Duchesne river. They saw smoke in a bunch of trees and left their horses and crawled up carefully and saw an Indian sitting on the cow which had been killed and they shot him dead, two other Indians started to run and they wounded one but both got away. Our men then took the horse the Indians had ridden and the oxen and got back towards home knowing the more Indians were not far off. Thomas Hundley was in one of the parties ordered our and was very much surprised to see his oxen brought up from the Duchense by these men.

John Hamilton was major of the Infantry companies and John Crook was Adjutant and it was he who wrote practically all the rolls of officers and men from the original copies. Also all the information we have with regard to these expeditions and the Indian troubles in early days in this valley. Wm. M. Wall was a favorite leader with his men in those expeditions and was also respected by the Indians as a brave man. While the cavalry did most of the far off expeditions work the Infantry did most of the guarding, buildings, stockades and ect.

Men were not allowed to go into the Canyon without being in a company of ten or more and one placed on guard, When ever it was necessary to call the men together the drum was being beat this was the signal for all to gather on the public square which was then on John W. Witts block. There is where they met to drill also at times and get instructions. Men were required to stand guard quite often and were liable to be called away from home anytime. Those were days of dread and anxiety for women perhaps even more than the men, Knowing that their husbands and sons were continually exposed to danger.

Reports were coming here every few days of men being killed by the Indians in Sanpete or Beaver Counties and stock being run off.

Bishop Joseph W. Murdock is entitled to much credit for the work he did at that time. He was well and favorably known among the Indians.

on account of his having raised an Indian girl and married her. He used every influence in his power to get in touch with the Indians and persuade them to make peace and stop their stealing and killing--the mormons who were really their best friends. In ~~1867~~ 1867 he managed in some way to get in touch with Tabby and a few of the smaller chiefs and invited them to come to Hober and bring their squaws and papooses with them and Tabby. Douglas, Fokawaner and some other Indians came and brought the squaws and papooses. An ox was killed divided among them and a big feast prepared in a bowery built on the lot owned by Elizabeth Garrol later. They all seemed to enjoy the feast and went back to the reservation feeling good and carrying a part of the beef also flour, bacon and other good things with them. And it is believed that had a good influence with them and other Indians made them more friendly with the people in their valley at least. As few if any raids were made on them after that. It had always been the policy of Pres. Brigham Young, better feed the Indians than fight them. However there were 70 white persons killed during that war and probably more than that number of Indians.

There is another incident in connection with this war that should be put on record as related by Al. Huntington himself to the writer.

Quite early in the spring of 1866 ~~he~~ said Pres. Young asked him as an Indian interpreter to go out alone to the Indian agency on the reservation and if possible prevail on Black Hawk to stop stealing and killing and make peace and tell him Brigham had sent him to try to stop blood from being shed and he told him he would promise that the Indians would not harm him. So he went alone to the Agency and the Indians were surprised to see a man come alone right in amongst them. Black Hawk and most of his warriors were not there but those that were there were very mad and gathered about him in a threatening manner. He delivered his message but it was no use they were all mad. He said he sat down and cocked his 2 pistols and stopped trying to talk. Just then a runner had brought word that Sanpitch a chief had been killed by the whites and his

spuaw came up shouting, kill the Mormon quick + want to eat his heart while it is warm. They were all excited and he expected them to kill him. Finally Sowlette, an old blind chief stepped into the circle and said you Indians ought to be ashamed you are like coyotes gathered around a sheep ready to eat it up. This is a brave man he come here all alone to tell us Brigham don't want to kill Indians he wants peace and you all know he is our friend. The Indians slunk off one by one, said Al. Huntington and I got away as quickly as possible and here I am. He told me this story in Joseph Murdock's dooryard in Heber. There were others present at that time.

There were no teams sent after emigrants in 1867. But a number of men and teams were called to haul granite blocks from Little Cottonwood quarry to the Salt Lake Temple block. This was in October of that year. It took two days with ox teams to get a load going and coming. In the summer of 1867 Joseph Murdock was called on a mission to the Southern part of Utah, to try to raise cotton and John W. Witt acted as Bishop for some time. Heber grist mill was built in the summer of 1865 by R. T. Burton and Brigham Young Jr. and was a great improvement on the Snake Creek Mill and was much more convenient for a majority of the people.

In December near Christmas time Abram Hatch and family arrived in Heber he had been ordained a Bishop and was sent here by Pres. Young to take the place of Joseph Murdock. It happened to be a very cold rainy time just then and three men went to help them through the Provo Canyon, they were Wm. Averett, Robert Lindsay and Orson Hicken. Bishop Hatch sgyrt lookin' stounf & some chose Thomas H. Gilem and Henry S. Alexander as his counselors. The summer after his arrival he built a very good stone house on mainstreet and kept a store in part of his residence. Anumber had R- kept small stores befooe this time. There was John W. Witt, Carter and Milers Store. Jacob Harris, Alonzo Clyde and Mark Keff and al except Mark Jeff quit the business soon after

Bishop Hatch started. But mark Jeffs and Bishop Hatch were competitors in a business way up to Bishops Hatched death.

In the spring of 1868 men and teams were called on to go back ~~after~~ after emigrants to Laramie or North Platte the U.P. railroad was then built that far on the way toward Utah, and the emigrants came to the end of the road. Wm. Moulton, Willard Carroll, B. A. Norris and Wm. Lindsay were called to drive the teams and Emmanuel Richman, Brigham Hamilton and John Van Wagoner from Midway and George Noakes from Charleston. They went back in Captain John Holman's train which was the last church train to cross the plains to Utah. This was also a grasshopper year the grasshoppers had come and ~~laid~~ their eggs the fall before in 1868 they hatched by millions and eat up all the grain sown that year.

The railroad had been surveyed right through Ogden and Brigham contracted to build 100 miles of the road and let subcontracts to others. There was a big prize offered to the railroad company that completed their road to Ogden first. The Central Pacific were building from California and both were anxious to win the prize and were willing to pay good wages or let good contracts. So practically all the men from Heber went to work on the railroad to earn means to buy their bread and other things seeing that they could not raise crops on account of the hoppers. Uncle John Harvy took a contract of several miles in Echo Canyon and most of the Heber men worked on it. They were glad to find work to earn means that year. Many of the men worked till winter set in. Men with a team were paid \$10.00 per day in October and November. Working for the company at the head of Echo Canyon.

Here is a little song one of the men composed that was often sung by the men in their camps around the campfire.

At the head of great Echo and the railroad's begun
And the mormons are cutting and grading like fun
They say they'll stick to it until its complete
Their friends and relations they long for to meet.

Chor. Three cheers for our contractor his name's Brigham Young

Hooray! Hurrah! we're honest and true

And if we stick to it its bound to go through.

2nd. Now there's Colonel Reed he's a gentleman too

He knows very well what the Mormons can do.

He knows in their work there happy and gay

And are just the right boys for to build a railway.

Although wages were high at that time other things were high
also flour was \$10.00 per hundred pounds and a box of matches 25¢,
called 75¢ per yard, sugar 25¢ per pound and other things in proportion.
When the railroad did get through things were a little cheaper but not
much for some years. Farmers that had any hay to sell could get from
\$75.00 to 100.00 per ton delivered at Echo Canyon along about Christmas.
John Crook did manage to raise a little wheat that year.

The Union Pacific railway won the prize by getting their road
completed to Ogden early in ~~1869~~ 1869. Then kept building farther west and the
two railroad met at the Promontory at the north end of Utah's Inland sea.
Joseph Murdock who had been our Representative to the Utah Legislature
having moved away Abram Hatch was elected to take his place. While he
was our Representative movement was put on foot to change the boundaries
of Wasatch County on the south and on the north.

The Ontario mine had been discovered and some other mines and the
Summit County people asked that their ^{County} be extended south to Provo
river at the Hallsone ranch so as to take in all that range of mountains.
And Utah County asked their north boundary be changed to give more range
for the stock from the north fork of Provo river up to Deer Creek. Each
county had gathered considerable strength in support of their claims and

of course Representative Hatch fought against both changes but his arguments seemed of no avail. Finally he got the floor again and said "Gentlemen it seems my protests are all in vain but we of Wasatch County will have the satisfaction of being in a similar condition to the Savior who was crucified between two thieves. This little speech won the day and the ~~day~~ boundaries were not changed. If they had been we would not have the Park Utah mine in our county that is such a great help in many ways.

About 1870 Bishop Hatch became Probate Judge of Wasatch County and held that office many years. He was a very strong advocate for improvements of all kind s that were for building and betterment of the community he urged the people to build better and more convenient homes. To make better roads and get better teams and wagons and he especially favored better schools for the children.

A canal from the Provo River had been talked of before he came but little had been done towards building it and he had the canal surveyed high enough to bring the water into the mill pond and he agreed to help build the canal for the use he would get of it for the mill and of course everybody was urged to help on the canal which has been a great benefit to the citizens of Heber and vicinity.

While Bishop Hatch was in the Legislature he introduced the bill that gave us free schools and also the bill giving the franchise to women. He also set a good example in planting fruit trees and shade trees. However John Crook, Fred Giles and James Shanks had planted fruit trees before Bishop Hatch came. ^{Henry} William Chatwin and M. J. Shelton were the chief school teachers in those early years.

Early in 1871 we got our first semi weekly mail service. It was carried from Provo to Heber by way of Kamas passing through Heber twice each week.

Joseph S. murdock had returned to Heber and he had the first contract on that line for some years. Just before Bishop Hatch went

to the Legislature he appointed ~~four~~ ^{four} men one in each quarter of Heber to have special care over their part of the town their names were Elisha Jones Sen., Thomas Rasband, Thomas Hicken^{Forman} Sen. and Wm. Ransom. They were merely expected to help while Bishop Hatch was absent.

About 1874 the government had all the tillable land in the valley surveyed in to quarter sections and all the land was required to be entered in the Land office in Salt Lake City as Homesteads. This caused quite a stir amongst the old settlers as they had taken up their land in 10 the and twenty acres plots and paid the surveyors fees. Now some one had to enter the land in Homesteads of 160 acres each and then he in ten-and-twenty-acres-plots-and-pay turn gave a deed to each one for the number of acres he owned in the Homestead.

About 1872 or 1873 the social hall was built on main street where the Dixon Taylor Store now stands it was used for meeting, Sunday School, dances and theaters for years and served its purpose well for many years. It was built by subscription and \$30000, Thirty dollars, was a share. It paid no dividends.

The wasatch Stake was organized by John Taylor and A R Franklin D. Richards, on July 15, 1877 with Abner Hatch as President and T. H. Giles and H. S. Alexander as counselors, and Charles Shelton, stake clerk. The high Councillors chosen were Joseph C. Burdick, John W. Witt, Isaac Baun, John Muir, James J. Howe, John McDonald, Gustavus Johnson, Henry McMullin, George W. Brown, Attawell Wootton, Henry Clegg and Daniel Biglow.

Heber was divided into two wards all east of main st. was called the East Ward all west of main st. The East Ward, Thomas Rasband was ordained as Bishop of the East Ward and he chose John Muir and Harmon Cummings as his counselors. Wm. Ransom was ~~ord~~ ordained a Bishop of the West Ward, he chose John Crook and George T. Giles as his counselors. H John Jordan and Thomas Hicken ^{son} as his counselors. Thomas Todd Pres. of the Elders. ~~Quorum~~ Quorum chosen Hicken and Henry Ohlweiler as counselors. T Thomas Rasband to preside over the priests and Wm. Ransom to act as agent for

Bishop Hunter then presiding; Bishop of the Church. J. Heber Moulton president of the Deacons, David Van Wagoner Bishop of Midway, John Watkins and Olva Alexander counselors, H. C. Hurdock Bishop of Charleston, Enoch Richins and Edward Buys counselors, Wm. E. Nuttall, Bishop of Wallsburg, J. C. Parcell and Francis Kirby counselors, Benjamin Cluff Bishop of Center, John Harvey and John Baird counselors; Bama Brown Stake president of the Relief Society, Mary Daybell and Sarah Alexander counselors. John Moon as presiding Elder at woodland or Bench Creek. The Ashley county was the included in the Wasatch Stake and Pres. Hatch in company with some of the Apostles visited them at times during the summer months each year until they became a stake.

Midway, Charleston, Wallsburg and Center had presiding Elders who took Charge before this time. As early as 1860 some new threshing machines were brought into the valley by local men. Isaac Baum, Broadhead and Lee some of the Ciles each got one and they were a great help to the farmers as they separated the wheat from the chaff and threshed twice as much in a day and did away with the old fanning mill entirely. Mowing and reaping machines were brought here about 1864. The first reapers were very different from the self binders that are in use now. A man had to sit on the machine to push the bundles. Of course it was an improvement from the old way. The old Buckeye Senior machine anyway transferred much of the hardest work from the man to the horse and still left them plenty to do. The hay rake drawn by a horse was another great help. Then came the Bull rake and Derrick also the wulky plow and patent harrows. The farmer may still think his lot is hard but his is now a snap compared with 60 or 70 years ago. The same may be said of women's work in the home. Just think of the log and open fire place, water had to be carried from the ditch and wood from the woodpile, now coal, log huts, dirt roofs, and dirt floor, or bake skillet to cook bread in, no stoves, candles for lights, stools to sit on, no washing or sewing machines or electric irons or electric lights, not bath tubs or toilet neither cold nor hot

water, very few dishes of any kind and often a broom made of sagebrush and all these wonderful advantages we now have I am sure we are not as happy and contented as we were then. Saying nothing about our troubles with the Indians, grass hoppers, poverty and other-~~hi~~ things the pioneers of this valley had to contend~~d2~~ with. Let each of us be our own judge in this matter. Very few men were sent out from here to preach the gospel Charles Shelton was sent to Canada in 1885, he was the first I believe ⁶ N. J. Murdock and L. J. Wing later went to the United States and John Huber to Switzerland. These I believe were the first. About 1879 or 1880 a mutual improvement association was organized in Heber with Robert. S. Dukess president. Meetings were held in the Tithing Office which was built about 1872.

John Gallinger was the first Postmaster when the semi weekly mail was started between Provo and Echo. John Witt had delivered mail that came by way of Kinball's mail station up to that time. The mail at this time was carried through the valley by horseback. A very few letters and news papers were sent through the valley-~~be~~ mail at that time. The Desert News was the only paper and it was printed weekly at that time.

About 1890 the Central School house was built and Henry ~~Ward~~ and Wm. Buys were among the most prominent teachers there in early days and there have been many very good teachers since some of whom have become prominent teachers in Higher Schools of the State of Utah.

The new West or Congregational Church sent teachers here and kept a small school free of charge for many years and finally built a fair sized school house in Heber but it has not proven a success in any way and stands empty. Until 1937 when it burned. A Church School was started here in Heber many years ago and Brother Enoch Jorgensen, Attawell Wotton and Mary Brim each taught in the old old Carter building it was well chosen for the lack of patronage.

The county Courthouse was built while President Hatch was Probate Judge from the taxes of the people he did not favor bonding as we usually do now. The Central School house was built also from the Taxes.

The first steam sawmill in the county was brought here and operated by John Turner and Thomas Nicol it was set up first in Center Creek Canyon and was a great benefit to the people in building homes, barns and sheds and it furnished labor for men and teams hauling timbers and lumber to Park City and the mines near by. Wm. Houghton also started a milk ranch and butchering business that furnished a market for beef, mutton and other farm products and also labor for quite a number of our young people. Park City and the mines around there was fairly good market for hay, oats, butter, eggs and potatoes and money began to be more plentiful and people could make more improvements in their homes and in their general conditions of living from that time forward.

T. S. Watson we believe ran the first daily stage between Heber and Park City. Later Luke and Hatch took up that business and also the Murdock brothers later D. E. J. Duke engaged in that business and finally got contract from the government to carry a daily mail between Park City and Heber, he has held up that business up to the present in all sorts of weather often in very cold disagreeable weather. Prices for farm product were very low at ^{that} time. Wheat sold as low as 60¢ per bushel and ~~per bushel~~ ^{per bushel} May 10 and 12 dollars per ton in Park City. Butter and eggs 25¢ to 30¢ and potatoes 35 to 50¢

The stake Tabernacle was built in 1887 and cost near \$30,000.00 it was built by donation all the people in the stake donating their quoes towards building it. President Hatch superintended the building of it. Elisha Averett was in charge of the mason work and Alex Fortie of the carpenter work and Francis Kirby did the painting. It was quite a big under taking for the people of the Stake at that time but people of the stake at that time were generally ready and willing to do their share. The meetings and Sundays schools of both wards were held together in the Stake house up till 1902. It was about 1885 when most of the raids were made on the polygamists only 2 men from Heber, John M. and Joseph S. Murdock were

sent to prison, John Lake got off with a fine and others were assisted to keep out of the way of the deputy marshals way. Joseph Moulton went on a mission and later took part of his family to Mexico until the storm blew over. Many of our best people were sorely persecuted and hunted about that time.

On the 29 of September 1899 the R.G. W. railroad from Provo to Heber was completed and a big celebration of the event was held. This has proved a great benefit and blessing to the people in many ways especially to those who ship sheep and cattle. ~~in this western country and this county has~~ There are said to be from 140 to 150 thousand lambs shipping point for sheep in this western country and this county has the best sheep range anywhere.

The Sunday School Jubilee of the Church was held in 1899⁹⁹ and the report of all the Sunday schools was printed in a book and the ^{Heber} ~~the~~ Sunday School report is as follows.

It began in May or June 1862 in a log house, moved to a stone house in 1866. Then to the Social Hall in 1894. It began with \$5 six officers and teachers and 40 pupils in 1899 it had increased to 424 pupils Thomas H. Giles first superintendent from 1862 to 1868. John Gallinger from 1868 to 1894 76. W. J. Wing from 1876 to 1879. ~~Met by~~ Henry Olegg from 1889 to 1894. William Lindsey from 1894 to 1902. Secretaries were F. W. Giles from 1864 to 1896. Jennie McMillin from 1896 to 1897. Nettie Myers from 1897 to 1897, Annabell Burdick 1898 to 1902. The historical report shows the Joseph Moulton, J. M. Moulton and John H. Burdick have been Sunday school workers 20 years. ^{-R-} Fred Giles and John Burdicks, Ellen Lee Robert and Wm. Lindsey 25 years and Ann Harvey 25 years.

John Crook was the first choir leader in Heber followed by Alex Fortie, Roger Burdicks many years then Joseph M. Burdick John H. Burdick Levi C. Montgomery, Frank Epperson and Storm McDonald.

President Hatch and his counselors Thomas H. Giles and H. S. Alexander worked together 34 years first as a Bishopric and later in Stake Presidency.

)(from pages 29 to 39 are left out of this copy of the history, and they will be added later.)

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Heber was ~~organized~~ ^{1889.} ~~in 1889~~ Henry Aird was appointed pres. and held that office up to 1894. Thomas H. Gilson from 1894 to 1896. James W. Clyde from 1896 to 1898, L. D. Clyde from 1898 to 1900. Robert Duke from 1900 to 1902, at which time Heber was organized as a city with a mayor and city council, James W. Clyde was the first mayor and held the office from 1902 to 1904. Joseph A. Standard from 1904 to 1906, and during his term of office the water works were installed in most of the homes in Heber. This has proved a very great blessing and benefit to all. Joseph R. Burdook was mayor from 1906 to 1908 and while he was mayor the Electric light plant was built, poles and wires put in place and the Electric lights installed in most of the homes in the city another wonderful improvement over candles and coal oil lamps that were cut only lights in years gone by and these improvements were very much appreciated by all the people. J. W. Clyde was again elected mayor from 1908 to 1914 then John E. Fortie from 1914 to 1920 before him was E. Ray Hatch. E. J. Duke 1920 1922 to 1924. J. E. McWilliam 1924 to 1928, and E. Clay Cummings 1928 to 1936.

The following men have held office either ~~representatives~~ ^{representatives} from wasatch county: E. G. Chambers as first senator elected in 1896. Joseph R. Burdook first representative from this county after statehood 1896 to 1898. J. W. Clyde 1898 to 1900. Wilford Van Wagoner 1900 to 1902, James B. Wilson 1902 to 1906. W. George 1906 to 1910. E. L. Van Wagoner 1910 to 1914 J. W. Clyde 1914 to 1916. George F. Ryan 1916 to 1922. Fred Crook 1916 to 1918. W. H. Hart no dates. Paul Hunt 1924 to 1926. James B. Wilson 1925 to no date.

The names of the men who have served as sheriff of the county as far as we can find out are following M. Johnson a short time, John Hamilton several years. Richard Jones and Homer Praeger for many years. After Utah was admitted as a state in 1896 James S. Burdook was the first sheriff he served 2 terms. Robert Clyde was sheriff from 1900 to 1902, Wm. Bonner from 1902 to 1908, Isaac C. Hall from 1908 to 1914

Virgil Fraughton from 1914 to 1916. I. O. Bell from 1916 to 1918.

George Bunell from 1918 to 1922, Wm. Murray from 1922 to 1926, Virgil Fraughton 1926 to 1938. As city marshals Homer Fraughton, Wesley Witt, Andrew Lindsay, David W. Hicken, George Funnell, Wm. Cummings John D. Clyde, Ernest Hicken Present Marshal.

Heber was all in one ward up to 1877 and Joseph S. Murdock was Bishop from 1861 to 1867. Abram Hatch from 1867 to 1877. At that time the Wasatch stake was organized and Abram Hatch was made stake pres. and Heber was divided into the East and West wards, main street being the dividing line. Thomas Asband became Bishop of the East Ward he died in 1884. and was succeeded by Robert S. Duke up to 1902 when he was ordained a Patriarch. His son Robert S. Duke was Bishop of the 1st ward from 1902 to 1916 he was then made a High Counsellor and George F. Rayen became Bishop in 1923 he was made a counselor in the Stake Presidency and George B. Stanley became Bishop and is still acting. When the West ward was organized in 1877 Wm. Forman became Bishop for some years. Then Henry Clegg was Bishop up to his death in 1894. Thomas Hicken came Bishop 1898 he was released on account of his moving away. At this time the 3rd ward was organized from the southern part of East and West wards. And the East ward was called the First Ward with Joseph A. Asband as Bishop and he held that office up to Nov. 1923. H. Clay Cummings then became Bishop but in 1927 he became a counselor to D. A. Broadbent in the Stake Presidency and Frederick Carlile became Bishop and is still acting.

When the Third Ward was organized Frederick Brook was installed as Bishop and he is still in that position.

Wasatch County School Buildings are all up to date in every particular being comfortable convenient well lighted and well furnished throughout perhaps as well fixed as any in the State of Utah which is known to be in the lead in educational matters. We are also well supplied with the best of teachers, men and women who are capable and competent earnest and willing to work for the advancement of the pupils in fact

we shve nearly always had excellent teachers in our schools, Our church leaders here have all been much interested in the education of the young people.

Pres. Hatch while in the Legislature presented the bill making *Free Schools* free schools in the state. Our High School buildings are especially worthy of notice for the beauty of their architecture and splendid class rooms and their ample accomedations with swimming pool, gym. and all other late improvements. What a wonderful change from the first school house built here of logs a dirt floor with an open fire place in each end as the only means of furnishing heat during the cold winter months with rough benches made from split logs to sit on. No desks at all for some years until they got a sawmill about 1862. Wasatch County has a very small area at present, two counties having been formed east of us from territory formerly included in this county But still a large portion of the very best grazing lands in Utah are situated in our county. There are from 140 to 150 thousand lambs shipped from Heber each year to the eastern markets and they bring the highest prices.

There is also a considerable amount of prime beef ~~shopped~~ each year.

A pea cannery ult here several years ago has proven a great benefit to the farmers. As a good price in cash is paid for the peas, Sugar beets also have been raised in the county mostly however at Wallburg and Charleston and good returns realized. Wheat and oats are raised profitably enough to supply the local demand and timothy hay and alfalfa are raised in abundance. Splendid vegetable gardens are raised also.

Some seasons apples are raised quite plentifully. The valley is well supplied with water for irrigation and the city of Heber has an abundant supply of the best ~~water~~ water to be found anywhere. We seldom have an very heavy winds being sheltered by the mountains close by. And taken althgother there are few if any other places that have so many advantages as we have in our own lovely little valley. There is

no town in Utah of the size of Heber that has more comfortable convenient homes and where people generally are better fixed financially and the same may be said of the other towns in this county. Many have moved away in years gone by on account of our short season and long winters and many have been glad to return and make permanent homes. For some years there was more or less disputing over water rights but through the influence of Pres. Joseph H. Murdock and others the water rights of companies and individuals have all been established by the courts. We find there is liberal supply for everybody.

In 1934 we had a wonderful Home coming Celebration, some four or five thousand people attended and nearly all decided they had made a great mistake in ever leaving this beautiful little valley with all its many natural advantages and their good friends and neighbors. For who they had great love and respect and go among strangers.

Am. H. Smart was Pres. of the Wasatch Stake some five years and During his administration he surely labored hard to better the condition of the people spiritually and temporally. He visited all the wards in the stake often and kept the members of the High Council and Bishops stirred up to attend strictly to their church duties. He was a real leader and trainer of men and set a splendid example in his walk and conversation among the people of this county. The Heber Mercantile company was ~~also~~ also organized under his direction. He also gave a sort of mission to Joseph H. Murdock to see to see to securing all surplus irrigation water for the benefit of the whole people.

In August 1906 he was released as President of Wasatch Stake and appointed president of another stake of Zion and Joseph H. Murdock took his place here with J. C. Jensen and E. D. Clyde as counselors. and George M. Jorgensen stake clerk and later H. Hay. Hatch was a counselor and D. A. Broadbent clerk and later H. Hay. Hatch was a counselor and D. A. Broadbent clerk, Till later D. A. Hay Broadbent was counselor and D. A. Murdock and G. M. Broadbent was clerk and in 1914 George F. Ryan became counselor. J. C. Jensen having moved to Salt Lake City.

In 1927 Joseph H. Murdock was released as Pres. of the Stake and David A. Broadbent succeeded him he chose H. Clay Cummings and Don Clyde as counselors and G. M. Broadbent retained as clerk.

The Pioneers of this county were practically all members of the Mormon Church and are as a matter of course a home loving law abiding people who as a rule try to observe the Golden Rule to do unto others as they would wish others to do to them. Consequently there has been very few of the grosser crimes committed in this county in the seventy years since the valley was settled in 1869. At Midway we have the hot pots which are quite a curiosity in their line and which furnish splendid bathing resorts and many come to visit there in the summer season and also to visit Memoreal Hill which offers a magnificent view of the loveliest little valley in the west. At a great expense a very good auto road has been made to the top of the hill by starting at the bottom of the hill and circling around it 3 times to get a proper grade for getting to the top. It is some two to three hundred feet high and there is now a very nice memorell monument erected on the top in memory of all who have served their country in the Indian wars in Utah and the Spanish American war and the World War and their ^{names} are engraved on a large circular brass tablet that circles around the flagpole. The monument stands on a basement of cement and it is expected water will be piped up there and flowers and shrubs made to grow there some time.

The population of the county at the present time 1929 is between four and five thousand. Half of which reside in Heber which is the county seat and the terminus of D. R. G. Railroad which has been one of the main factors in improving conditions and in helping to lower the taxes of the people. The Park Utah mine has also been a great help to the people of the county in that regard it is said to pay nearly one half of all the taxes paid in the county besides it furnishes employment for a great many men at good wages and Mr. Hunt the superintendent seems to give our

"Wasatch county men the preference when engaging men to work in and around the mine which is now said to be the heaviest producer of silver and lead in the United States. Altogether we are exceptionally well favored as a community no healthier climate in the world. Our nights are cool and pleasant during the summer months and not extremely cold in winter. Our land is fertile and free from alkali. Drinking water the very best. Our churches and schools are excellent. We also have a very good Free Library to which all citizens have free access and a peaceably law abiding people nearly all of which own their homes and milk their own cows and have gardens to raise their vegetables, and most every family keeps a few chickens also.

It used to be that nearly every man drove his own team of oxen for many years and later horses and mules. But now nearly every family has an auto to ride in besides the horse teams that are used on the farms and instead of taking 2 days to go from here to Salt Lake City as it did with the ox teams many go there now in fine cars in 2 hours. What a wonderful change in conditions.

Mount Timpanogas one of the highest mountains in the Wasatch range and the most noted stands in its majesty in full view of our lovely little valley and small spaces covered with snow are to be seen from all through the summer months and it is from this side of the mountain that hundreds of people climb to the flag pole on its summit every summer. And they are richly rewarded for their efforts by the truly grand view they get not only do they see Utah and Provo or Heber valley as it is now called but far beyond even into the states of Nevada on the West and Wyoming on the East. Many who make the climb greatly enjoy the long slide across the glacier on the return trip. It is a large sheet of ice and quite steep. Their own weight carries them down with great speed. This is greatly enjoyed by the young people.

The length of Wasatch county at the present time is about 50 miles

from the head of Provo river to Soldier Summit and its breadth about 30 miles east and west. There is the finest kind of mountain scenery to be found anywhere near the head of the Provo river. There are many very fine lakes a number of which are being used as reservoirs to conserve the water for irrigating purposes. There also are many fine groves of pine timber an ideal place for spending a vacation in the hot summer months. In the southern part of the county lies a beautiful Strawberry Valley where the government irrigation project in Utah was constructed and where a tunnel was driven several miles through a mountain to carry the impounded waters on to the hundred of acres of growing crops in Utah county. The valley is some 7000 feet above sea level where many tourists go for sport and pleasure in the summer months. There is the lovely large lake where trout that weigh ten to twelve pounds are frequently caught. Boats can be got to row out for miles on the smooth surface of the water for fishing or a pleasant boat ride. There are still many groves of saw timbers inside the rim of the valley. And two or more sawmills are busily at work sawing the logs into lumber to be used in building homes and buildings of all kinds.

The road through Daniels Canyon and on through Strawberry to the county line is now in fine shape having been turn piked and graveled all the way. In fact the main traveled roads all through the county are all in splendid condition for auto travel.

There is an up to date creamery and cheese factory right in Heber which has bought all the surplus milk of the farmers and citizens a great many years and seems to give good satisfaction. There are also creameries in Midway, Charleston and Ballaburg. So the farmers get cash for their milk twice each month all the year round. Heber has a number of garage's and service stations to accomodate the automobile owners. There are also several miles of paved streets that is the sidewalks and streets are paved for the accomodation of the people. Goods of every are sold reasonably cheap.

There are 2 hotels to care for the wants of travelers and tourists

There are 2 grist mills to grind the wheat into flour. There are some 4 coal yards and coal is brought to Heber by the railroad from Carbon County. The U. P. Railroad had a spur built to the Park Utah Mine some years ago and makes a trip each day shipping the ore several earledas are taken each day. There is a planing mill in Heber where lumber is planed ready for use by the carpenter in building houses.

J. Claude Hicken and a few others are prospering in the chicken Business on quite a large scale raising chickens by the thousands and shipping hundreds of cases of eggs to market. Certified seed potatoes are raised in this valley that are excellent by none better. Heber also has Two Drug stores that seem to do a good business.

Wasatch County has become noted for raising fine stock especially cattle, horses and ^{sheep} sheep. Winterton brothers of Charleston have received many prizes for their herford cattle not only at the Utah fair. Joe Muir and others have also taken prizes on their jursey stock at the St. at fair for Cotswool sheep and other breeds. For the last few years. The Wasatch County stock show has been held in Heber in August of each year and a very fine showing of stock has been made each year many of the boys and a few girls have taken a pride in showing their animals that they are raising especially dairy stock and in connection with the show a flower show has been held in the amusement hall each year and it is really wonderful the beauty and variety of the flowers and really very splendid showing has been made each year prizes have been awarded to wards and also to individuals for the best variety of flowers and for their most perfect arrangement. The stock and flower show has proven a great success.

Quite a number of our Wasatch county boys have made good and become prominent men in the state of which perhaps. Joseph R. Murdock is the most notable example and though business calls him to other parts of the state he still retains his residence here and is proud of it.

For the last 30 or 40 years reservoirs have been made in different parts of the state--he-still-- county to conserve the water supply for use to insure the maturing of the crops. J. H. Murdock has been the promoter of many of these projects especially those at the head of Provo river. One project especially deserves mention. What is called the Willow Creek ditch in Daniel Canyon the water is taken out of the strawberry river and to bring it into Daniels Canyon a tunnel had to be ~~a~~ driven through a mountain something near a 1000 feet. This work was done near 40 years ago when there was practically no conveniences for that kind of work and it was considered quite an undertaking at that time George Muir and James and Andrew Lindsay drove the tunnel and got the water through it which has been a great benefit to the farmers and secured the right to the Strawberry water long before the big dam was thought of. The Center and Lake Creek Irrigation Companies have constructed reservoirs for the benefit of their water users and several private individuals have also built reservoirs for their own convenience. John W. Witt was perhaps the first to build a reservoir in this county. It was in the Lake Creek Canyon and was first used in running his water power sawmill. It was later enlarged and is still used for irrigation purpose by the water users on Lake Creek farms- farms.

The Stake Tabernacle in Heber which was completed in 1887 under the supervision of Pres. Abram Hatch was a well built substantial building with a council room on the west end with an upstairs room for private council room. The stand also in the west end and a gallery supported by posts on both sides and on the east end and the floor on the level. And it served a good purpose through all these many years. It was heated by 4 stoves one in each corner however that and the arrangement of the galleries were somewhat out of date. Through the advice and with the consent of the high church officials it was decided to remodel the building. The church agreeing to pay one half of the expenditure. So in 1928 soon after D. A. Broadbent became stake president. Work has begun in earnest under Pres. Broadbent supervision and the result is very fine

up to date stake tabernacle heated by a furnace a fine stage suitable for all pageants of Plays that are necessary to be put on by the auxillary organizations with curtains and all necessary appliances and ante-rooms. The stand is nicely arranged and the floor is on an incline and a fine gallery with raised seats in the eastend that will seat 300 persons altogether the building is improved wonderfully in every respect. The cost so we understand was a out \$27,000.00. The stake president and the High Council now have convenient and comfortable quarters in the new steamheated seminary building.

A brief synopsis of the Military service rendered yby the men of this county in the different ^{Wars} that have taken place since the settlement of the county in 1859. The black Hawk Indian war began in Sanpete county in 1865 and spread all over Utah south and east of Salt Lake City and in the two years following 70 white persons were killed. Thousands of people had to leave their homes and move into the largertowns in order to protect themselves. And millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. On the 26th of May 1866 the Territorial Militia of Wasatch county was reorganized at Heber by Colonel Robert T. Burton and David J. Ross, John W. Witt was appointed as Mafor over all the Militia of the county and Charles H. Wilcken Adjutant, John Hamilton, major of the Infantry companies, S. H. Epperson Captan of Midway cavalry and Ira M. Jacob Captain of the Infantry. So me 276 men were enrolled and all did more or less in service. No white lives were lost of that number and only on Indian killed and another wemeede- wounded but thousands of dollars worth of stock were stolen by the Indians. At least seven different and separate raids were made on the stock and of all they drove off only a very few bear were got back. Wm. Bradford Sessions lost seven cows in a raid.

In the Spanish American war three men went from Heber. They were Meroni Turner, Elmer Duncan and Taylor Goodwin and one from Midway. All these returned safe home and a wonderful celebration was held to welcome them home after having risked their lives in the service of their country.

In the terrible World War some over 200 men were enlisted from Wasatch County and quite a number went over seas and were on the firing line and helped to defeat the German Army that had started to conquer the world. Twelve of our boys never returned alive. Five were killed in action in the battle fields of France and Belgium. Their names are George W. and Dan A. Lockhart, Arther Ivie, Ross Moore, George William Carlile, seven died from disease in the training camps their names are John W. Barnes, Ray Ivie, Vernell Coleman, Wm. L. Jacobs, Wilbert Johnson, Monroe McDonald, Russell Muir, Guy B. Alexander was killed in a railroad accident, inroute to a training camp. Ten others were wounded in battle . They were: Wallace Blackley, Otto Eell, Leroy Boren, Guy Duke, Ellis Epperson, Andrew M. Fisher, Worth Mahoney, Forest Montgomery, Wm. M. Taylor and Amasa Wall.

Written By

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Recopied by:

LEO SWEAT

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